

THE HONOLULU REPUBLICAN.

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HONOLULU, H. T. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1900.

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FLAME OF REBELLION SPREADING SOUTH.

Circulars Being Distributed Urging An Uprising.

CHINESE ABOUT CANTON AROUSED.

IF TROOPS ARE WITHDRAWN ALL FOREIGNERS MUST GO WITH THEM.

Terrible Stories of Pillage and Looting Perpetrated by the European Troops—Americans Protected Property.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—A dispatch to the Herald from Hongkong says: Influential natives state that the flame of rebellion has been fanned in the southern provinces and predict a tremendous conflagration within a month. Placards and pamphlets are being circulated in Canton and the provinces intimating that the allies are thoroughly routed. The feeling against foreigners is bursting the bounds of official control.

The majority of the mission stations in Kwang Tung have been either destroyed or looted. Native Christians are being persecuted. Natives in foreign employ in Canton have been threatened and a systematic looting of the houses of English-speaking Chinese has taken place.

Several reform parties, with their headquarters in Hongkong, who have been supported by funds from rich Chinese in the interior and in America, have hitherto refrained from aggressive action, believing that the powers would effect the reorganization of the government. One powerful organization is distributing thousands of copies of a reform appeal in the British colonies. A memorandum has been signed by 200 names for presentation to the British minister, imploring the assistance of a reform government. It recommends establishing Nanking as the capital and the selection of enlightened Chinese officials to administer the government, with foreign advisers.

These people are disheartened at the reported intention of the powers to withdraw from China. Different societies are combining to raise the standard of revolt and overthrow the corrupt government.

The practical cessation of trade with the north has thrown thousands of Chinese in each port out of employment and they are ready to join the rebels.

French aggression at Swatow and Japanese aggression at Amoy intensify the hatred of the foreigners.

The strike of coolies at Hongkong is ended.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS WOULD HAVE BAD EFFECT.

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—"It is doubtful," said a foreign office official, "whether the foreign ministers have yet received instructions from their governments as to the matter of withdrawing the troops, which will meet with greater difficulties than that of withdrawing the ministers, for if the troops are withdrawn all the foreigners must go, also, because the natives would murder them and claim it as a triumph over the powers, thus creating a bad impression upon the Chinese."

In various countries the newspapers are exaggerating the situation. There is no question of disengagement yet for Russia's proposition is merely under discussion. It has neither been accepted nor rejected.

ROBBERY AND PILLAGE IN WAKE OF ALLIED TROOPS.

(Copyright by Associated Press.)
TAKU, Aug. 30, via Shanghai, Sept. 3.—The Chinese in the Pei Ho valley are paying dearly for the folly of their government. The retribution they are suffering exceeds the ordinary penalties of law. Along the river and the roads traveled by foreign troops between Tientsin and Peking in the wake of looting and destruction continues with much less slaughter of unoffending inhabitants. While the international forces were advancing, the commanders, notably the Japanese, American and British, enforced a fair degree of protection for property not needed for military purposes.

The conditions prevailing leave little ground for the favorable comparison of civilized warfare with Chinese methods. Robbery, ravishing and murder are so common that every responsible person one meets contributes stories from personal observation. The walled city of Tung Chow was the only town in the pathway of the international forces whose people remained and attempted to continue business. During its occupation the Chinese patrolled the place efficiently, protecting the people and preventing looting beyond the amount inevitable with any army. General Chaffee stationed a guard around the historic temple outside the wall, forbidding his troops to enter. The commanders encouraged the inhabitants to resume business, promising protection to all who remained. When the armies advanced, however, the guards were removed only a small British and American garrison being left outside the wall. A correspondent of the Associated Press, returning from Peking, found Tung Chow stripped like a cornfield after a plague of grasshoppers. Everything portable, of the smallest value, had been taken. Parties of soldiers of every nationality were roaming about unrestricted and presumably were doing much wanton destruction in the spirit of devilry, smashing furniture and glassware and trampling books and pictures under

foot. Most of the Chinese were submitting to all this in abject fear. The few who dared to protest were kicked about.

Several bodies lay in the streets, apparently those of non-combatants. The inhabitants without food or clothing were huddling in back yards in a pitiable condition.

The villages to the southward are even worse despoiled. One week after Peking was taken the traveler to Tientsin was seldom out of sight of burning houses. Fires are started daily, although the soldiers will be much needed if the troops are to hold the country during the winter.

The soldiers are having "fine sport" in using natives who creep back to their houses or attempt to work in the fields as targets. The sight of a farmer lying where he was shot, with a basket of grain or armful of other produce near by, is quite common. The Russians are the chief actors in this style of conquest, but the French are remarkably conspicuous, considering their small numbers. The Indian troops and the Japanese are participants only when beyond the ken of their officers.

From the beginning the conduct of the Russians has been a blot on the campaign. The recital of notorious facts speaks more forcibly than could any statistics. When entering Peking correspondents of the Associated Press saw Cossacks smash down Chinese women with the butts of their guns and pound their heads until they were dead. The Cossacks would pick up children barely old enough to walk, hold them by the ankles and beat out their brains on the pavement. Russian officers looked on without protest.

When General Chaffee was watering his horse at a stream under the wall of Tung Chow the Russians found a feeble old man hidden in the mud, except his nose, and dragged him out by the neck, shouting gleefully. They impaled him on their bayonets. General Chaffee remarked:

"That is not war; it is brutal murder."

American officers at Taku, days after the fighting was finished, saw Russian bayonet children and the old men into the river, clubbing them to death when they tried to swim. The Russians killed women who knelt before them and begged for mercy.

Everybody was disposed to be friendly toward the Russians in the early days of the fighting at Tientsin, because of their bravery, but such incidents as the foregoing have been so prominent a feature of the campaign that no one who is supposed to report important facts can ignore them. They are so numerous as to compel the conclusion that they are not isolated episodes, but the ordinary practices of Russian methods of warfare.

Empress Dowager's Faction Still Against Foreigners.

Two of the Most Rabid Manchu Nobles Appointed on Peace Commission.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: The Chinese minister here has communicated to the foreign office an imperial edict, dated Tai Yuen Fu, appointing commissioners to negotiate terms of peace in association with Li Hung Chang. Grave dissatisfaction is felt at the names of the commissioners. Earl Li has asked that Viceroy Liu K'ui, Chang Chin Tung and Prince Ching should be nominated. The court has ignored his suggestion for the nomination of the reform Yangtze viceroys and appointed instead Prince Ching, Yung Lu and Hsu Tung. The two last named are violent and reactionary Manchus who are not to be trusted.

Little hope can be entertained of successful negotiations with a board thus constituted and it is hoped that the powers will decline to deal with the two Manchu nobles. It is clear that the southern viceroys are to be prescribed and persecuted for declining to join in the recent anti-foreign movement, and unless pressure can be brought to bear in their favor by the powers their lives and liberty may be in danger. This revelation of the persistent and foreign policy of the Chinese government makes the Russian proposal seem more than ever impolitic. So far from being frightened into repentance, the Empress Dowager and her faction are steadily engaged in carrying on the crusade against alien influences. Some more striking measures may be required to produce the requisite impression, whereas if the troops showed withdrawal from Peking Chinese insolence and audacity will receive a fresh impetus and reform will be indefinitely postponed.

It is possible that the replies of Germany, Austria and Italy to the Russian proposal may take the form of a statement of the conditions under which those powers will be prepared to conclude peace with China, with reasons against withdrawing from Peking until the terms are arranged.

ERSKINE M. PHELPS IS NEAR UNTO DEATH.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Erskine M. Phelps, the millionaire and old-time democratic leader, who has been seriously ill for the past few days, suffered a relapse early today and his condition is critical. The news of the death of Arthur Sewall, a life-long friend of Mr. Phelps, was kept from the patient for some time. Mr. Sewall was recently a guest at the Phelps home, where hangs a large portrait of him.

Artillery for Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—So much of general orders of August 1st last as directs light batteries C and M, Seventh Artillery, for duty in China have been amended so as to direct those batteries to proceed instead to the Philippines for assignment to a station. Major George Greenough, Seventh Artillery, has been ordered to accompany the batteries to the Philippines.

EMPIRE REPUBLICANS NAME STATE TICKET.

B. B. Odell, Jr., of Orange, Nominated for Governor.

GOVERNOR BLACK BACK IN LINE.

GREAT SPEECH BY SENATOR C. M. DEPEW IN RENOMINATING WOODRUFF.

Roosevelt Received a Big Ovation and Addressed the Convention—The Administration Endorsed.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The State Republican convention today nominated: For governor, B. B. Odell, Jr., of Orange; lieutenant governor, Timothy L. Woodruff of Kings; secretary of state, John T. McDonough of Albany; comptroller, William J. Morgan of Erie; state treasurer, John P. Jaekel of Cayuga; attorney general, John C. Davies of Oneida; state engineer, Edward A. Bond of Jefferson.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the convention was the fact that the speech nominating Benjamin B. Odell for governor was made by former Governor Frank S. Black, who had been outside the organization breastworks since Theodore Roosevelt defeated him two years ago when he desired a re-nomination.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew presented the name of Timothy L. Woodruff for lieutenant governor. He said:

"Free silver and free trade, assaults on the supreme courts, efforts to throw away the results of the war and a cowardly disposition to scuttle are threatening the strongholds of national faith, national credit and national power. Our fight is to hold the fort."

"It is an inspiring commission to be general in the Republican army corps of the State of New York under such a general-in-chief as William McKinley. As commander-in-chief of the armies of the country he conducted a war upon sea and land which placed us in the front rank of the martial nations. He precipitated suddenly as a world into the councils of nations, called upon to face first the problem of admission to the markets of the Orient, which were being divided among the great powers of Europe, and next to show that the United States would bend all resources for the vindication of its honor, when its minister and ambassador was beleaguered, the finest triumph of diplomacy of the globe, is today giving us the most picturesque campaign of history or romance is ended with the American flag flying over the imperial palace in Peking."

"Not only the United States, but every civilized and semi-civilized country of the globe, is today giving us the warmest admiration to the statesmanship, the generalship and the diplomacy of William McKinley."

"There is nothing which Colonel Bryan can say in his claim for the exclusive ownership of the things taught in the Declaration of Independence that has not been more brilliantly said and actually done by Republican statesmen. But when Colonel Bryan went to Kentucky at the time, when under the infamous election law, the State was to be stolen by his friends from the officers who had been lawfully returned as elected by the Democratic returning board, and gave us the great authority as a Democrat to the thieves, where then was his idea of consent of the governed?"

A committee was appointed to invite Governor Roosevelt to address the gathering. He was given an ovation and mounted the platform. Mr. Roosevelt said:

"If the people of this country declare in favor of Mr. Bryan and elect a Bryanite Congress next fall, they have declared in favor of free silver, as well as of every doctrine enshrined in the platform of 1896. I am reiterated in the Kansas City platform of 1900. The man who directly or indirectly aids Mr. Bryan in this contest must understand that any vote cast except for the re-election of President McKinley is a vote for free silver and for social disorder, vote for the partial repudiation of our debts and for a complete upsetting of our financial and industrial systems. And upon all such men will rest forever afterwards the heavy responsibility of having plunged the business world into disaster, the laboring world into misery, and of having tainted with dishonor the national name."

"So much for what the success of our opponents would mean at home. Abroad, gentlemen, their success would mean that the nation was to cringe before the honorable task which it is so honorably beginning. And imperialism is the flag under which we are introducing in the Philippines not only such order but such liberty as has never been known in the islands before, and to hand them back to the unspeakable tyranny of a corrupt oligarchy."

"There is no such thing as militarism or imperialism at stake in the contest. These are names used only to frighten the foolish. If it is militarism to be in the Philippines then it is militarism to be in Hawaii and Alaska; if it is militarism to put down the Tagal banditti then it is militarism to put down an Apache outbreak. Anti-imperialism is the name by which they seek to disguise their policy of contraction. For mind you, we have already expanded and we are in the Philippines by the same moral right that we are in New Mexico and Idaho. The nation has not sought its new responsibilities, but

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does not shrink from them. The task that now confronts us is but as child's play compared to the task that confronted the generation that fought to win the great civil war. It calls for a fraction of this nation's giant strength, and we appeal to every American jealous of the country's good name and proud beyond measure of the honor and renown of American citizenship to stand with us now and show in unmistakable terms that we are a nation of men and not a nation of weaklings, and that we as little fear to face our duty in the far islands of the eastern seas as to do our duty at home."

Population of Salt Lake.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The census bureau announces that the population of Salt Lake City, Utah, is 53,581, as against 44,843 in 1890. This is an increase of 8,638, or 19.37 per cent. The population of Albany, N. Y., is 94,151, as against 84,923 in 1890. This is a decrease of 772, or .91 per cent.

A CALIFORNIA CONTRACTOR.

Edward P. Gray Comes To Take Charge of Harbor Work.

Among the arrivals on the Mariposa yesterday was Edward P. Gray of the California Construction Company. His mission here is explained by a San Francisco newspaper of September 4, which says: "Edward P. Gray of the California Construction Company leaves tomorrow for the Hawaiian Islands. Mr. Gray will stay in the islands until the work on the harbor at Honolulu is completed. He will relieve Andrew McNally, who has been in charge of the harbor work for the past several months. When the work is completed Mr. Gray will go South and rush the work on the San Pedro harbor."

IS FAMILIAR WITH CONDITIONS IN CHINA.

FORMER BRITISH CONSUL-GEN.

ERAL PRAISES HAY'S POSITION.

Many Things That Must Be Explained to the World About the Recent Uprising.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—George Jamieson, formerly consul-general of her Britannic majesty at Shanghai, is passing through New York on his way to China by way of Vancouver. Mr. Jamieson is one of the best known authorities on Chinese affairs and has made a study of the finances of the empire. He is one of the founders and an honorary secretary of the China league, an organization recently formed in London for the purpose of supplementing the work of the China association by educating the public mind of the United Kingdom in regard to the magnitude of the league. Mr. Jamieson said:

GROWTH OF MASONRY IN THIS COMMUNITY.

The Order Has Almost Outgrown The Present Fine Temple.

TALK OF A LARGER BUILDING.

DISCUSSING ADVISABILITY OF ESTABLISHING THE GRAND LODGE OF MASONS.

Existing Lodges Belong to Three Different Jurisdictions—Shriner's Visitation Will Aid Great Impetus.

There is the greatest possible awakening in Masonry in Honolulu, and, for that matter, throughout the Territory. It is here, however, that the ancient craft has been having its greatest growth. The three Blue lodges have work nearly every meeting night and though the handsome temple at Hotel and Alakea streets has been built only a few years, it is already too small for the uses of the order.

In this connection it might be stated that the erection of a larger temple is being discussed amongst the members of the craft. Indeed, the project is likely to take shape and definite form early in the approaching year.

What is true of the phenomenal increase in the membership of the Blue lodges is equally true of the higher degrees—the chapter, commandery and the various lodges of the Scottish Rite. There are now three lodges of Master Masons, one chapter of the Royal Arch and one commandery. Knights Templar, the Scottish Rite has the Lodge of Perfection, Councils of Princes of Jerusalem, Chapters of Rose Croix and consisting of Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret. To provide meeting nights for all these bodies rather crowds the capacity of the present temple. The higher degrees, too, require more room than do the Blue lodges, because the work is more elaborate.

Then, too, the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine will organize a temple here in February or early in March, as stated in The Republican yesterday. This "Ancient Arabic Order" is not a regular Masonic body, but its membership is composed strictly of Masons who have reached the 32d degree, A. A. S. Rite (18th degree in England), or Knights Templars in good standing. These Nobles will also have to be housed, too, and as Islam temple of San Francisco will make a pilgrimage hither next month they will arouse an interest in the Shriner's that will be largely augmented when the Imperial Potentate will make his official visitation here in February or March to establish Aloha temple, accompanied by the imperial officers for the United States and an escort of several hundred nobles.

The present temple is a beautiful and substantial building, one of the best constructed blocks in Honolulu. It was admirably adapted to the uses of Masonry "way back in 1893, and was then one of the finest structures in the city. Unfortunately, the builders did not protect their minds far enough into the future or had no idea that Honolulu would ever have the growth of Americans and Europeans it is now enjoying. The craft has nearly outgrown its home.

Another matter that is agitating the Masonic brotherhood, as individuals is the establishment of a Grand Lodge of Masons for Hawaii. At present all is "confusion worse confounded" in that respect. One Blue lodge is working under dispensation from Scotland, another from the Grand Lodge of France and the other owes its allegiance to the Grand Lodge of California. Representation at the sessions of these Grand lodges so widely scattered is not always practical and always expensive. There is, it is argued by old and staid Masons, no occasion for these far and distant alliances. They think that the Grand Lodge of Masons for Hawaii ought to be established.

They regard it as feasible and argue that the important matter should be taken up soon and acted upon, to the end that the Grand Lodge might be contemporaneous with the establishment of the Territory.

The present great interest in Masonry and the literature is only a reflex of the stupendous growth of the order on the Pacific coast and will undoubtedly receive additional impetus from the coming visitations of the Shriner's.

The Laysan Island Case.

The case of Captain Spencer was taken up before Judge Wilcox yesterday afternoon. Thus far three witnesses for the prosecution have been examined. It seems impossible to get any admission of fault on their part out of the Japanese.

Some weapons resembling Japanese swords were in evidence in court yesterday. The witnesses testified that these weapons were used by the Japs to kill fish with. They are made of hoop iron and only one seems to have been sharpened.

The case will go on again this afternoon. The principal witness for the prosecution will be ex-Captain Spiller, the luna at Laysan, formerly of the mounted patrol.

OBVIOUS OF DANGER.

Foreign Residents of Peking Did Not Expect An Uprising.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—The Rev. F. E. Clark, D. D., president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, has reached Boston on the steamer Astoria after an eventful journey making the journey was to attend the national Christian Endeavor conventions in Japan.

Expenses of Rev. Mr. Cory.

Secretary Coleman of the Y. M. C. A. has made himself responsible for the expense of Rev. A. E. Cory, who went to Manila in the Logan yesterday. Contributions on the part of those interested in the work will be very thankfully received at the office of the Y. M. C. A. at Hotel and Alakea streets. The work upon which Mr. Cory has entered is regarded as of the utmost importance.

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UNCLE SAM HAS A SAY AS TO CHANNEL WHARF.

Simply Loaned the Ground It Is Built Upon.

MAY RECOVER IT ON DUE NOTICE.

CAPT. MERRY, LOCAL NAVAL OFFICER, SPEAKS FREELY ON THE SUBJECT.

Hope Expressed It Will Be Continued for Quarantine Uses—Federal and Territorial Relations.

In the so-called governor's council, or "executive council," the Channel wharf has been the source of considerable thought and discussion. It has been a source of annoyance both to the Territory, which claims to own it, and to the Chamber of Commerce, which built it and has not up to date been able to get from the Territorial treasury the money it expended upon it.

Only yesterday the council determined to condemn a right of way for a road to this wharf, over lands of the Bishop estate, which, in the judgment of the Territorial officers, "wanted the earth" and a lever to move it for the land needed.

The council has repeatedly had offers for private use for portions of this wharf and plans to make it remunerative have been frequently suggested.

Now comes the navy department of the United States and contests the ownership of the ground on which the wharf stands. This department claims that the land on which Channel wharf was built was simply loaned to the Republic of Hawaii for quarantine purposes and does not belong to the Territory of Hawaii at all. It is confidently asserted that there is in existence a contract to that effect. It is well known, too, that there has been quite a deal of correspondence between the navy department at Washington and United States officials located in Honolulu, as to the status and future of the wharf was under discussion in the executive council, the board of health and the newspapers.

"My opinion is," said Captain Merry, naval officer at this port, "that the use of the wharf should not be alienated from its original use, while the wharf has passed through two epidemics—cholera and the plague—and no one can say when there may be a recurrence of one or the other of these calamities."

"On government land? Oh, yes, the wharf is built on United States land. It is only loaned to Hawaii. There is an agreement between the navy department and the Republic of Hawaii that on forty-five days' notice given by the navy department the wharf should be removed."

"There is also an understanding," continued the captain, "that the wharf may at any time be taken possession of by the United States for naval or army purposes, should an emergency arise."

"These are facts well known and I am surprised that there should be any ignorance on the subject. The quarantine officers, naturally, very anxious that the wharf should be kept for the purposes for which it was intended."

All this does not imply that the government will avail itself of its rights in the premises nor that it will interfere with anything the Territory may see fit to do with the wharf. It indicates, however, that the navy department by no means intends to relinquish any of its rights to the land on which the wharf is built nor to any of the privileges it may have on the wharf itself. These are facts that should not be overlooked by the Territorial officials.

In this connection it may not be out of place to say that it is an open secret on Federal Row that soon after the Territory had its little conflict with Judge Estee, letters of inquiry were sent to the attorney general and others at Washington as to the rights of the United States in the use of public lands and buildings in Hawaii; that answers to those letters have been received and that Judge Estee's attitude and acts have been confirmed.

The instructions from Washington are to the effect that the wharf has no primary and exclusive jurisdiction over all public lands, buildings and property and will enter upon, take and occupy any or all of any such public lands or demises as the uses of the federal government may demand.

It is known that Attorney General Dole has submitted an almost similar inquiry to the attorney general of the United States and the answer he will receive will probably forever settle this somewhat vexed question.

EMMA J. BRAND DIVORCED.

Holding a Young Man's Hand and Other Indiscretions.

A Honolulu marriage has been dissolved in the superior court for the city and county of San Francisco. A San Francisco paper of August 31 says: "Emma J. Brand was granted a divorce yesterday by Judge Belcher from Harry Brand on the ground of extreme cruelty. Mrs. Brand testified as to the marriage to the defendant in Honolulu and her subsequent suffering when he accused her of holding a young man's hand and other similar indiscretions. The plaintiff was allowed to resume her maiden name."

Kerr & Co. Sue J. S. Walker.

L. B. Kerr & Company, Ltd., has brought suit against J. S. Walker and Blanche C. Walker to recover \$400 with interest and costs on a promissory note alleged to have been given by the defendants to plaintiff. The note was executed on June 7, 1900, and made payable ninety days after date.

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